

It is to be hoped that few of our readers have overlooked the remarkably gratifying exhibit made by President Peters, in the local columns of the Constitution yesterday, in regard to the street railway system of Atlanta. We are gratified to find the success of an enterprise so truly representing the progressive spirit of the city, is not only an index of the present, but in some sort, a promise of the future. Our present street railway system, rambling and extending over the greater portion of the city, is the result of the sagacity and foresight of two of our most public-spirited citizens—Col. George W. Adams and Col. Richard Peters—and it was inaugurated at a period in the history of Atlanta when the sentiment of the city was in an unfavorable and untried enterprise was regarded as a very uncertain venture, to say the least. But the faith of its promoters was well-founded. Beginning modestly but hopefully, they constructed line after line as the necessities of the people seemed to demand, until our tramway system is the most extensive, as it certainly is the most profitable, of that of any city in the south.

From the very first, the enterprise has been well-managed. The business tact and sagacity of the promoters, extended in every case to the management of the enterprise. The success of the enterprise has been a rule their friends, and thanks in great part to Mr. Peters' efforts—no complaint can now destroy the system that prevails in relation to the subject of popular education. In speaking of the enterprise, the Commissioner of Education has achieved interesting figures. In 1871 the enrollment was only 49,778; in 1876, it was 179,405—an increase over 1875 of 23,011. All this has been accomplished with narrow pecuniary resources. The Commissioner of Education at W. gives Georgia, for the year 1876, the handsomest percentage of increase in enrollment that the country has during the past year. The entire school population of the state is 394,037; the enrollment of 1876 was 179,405, and the average attendance was 15,127. These are very satisfactory figures. They are the first fruits of a system that is scarcely five years old.

The state directly gave last year \$156,580 to public education. Add to this the poll-tax, \$29,319, and then add to the total the amount of the tax for school purposes, and we have \$434,064—the amount really expended in the state during the past year for public instruction. Divided per capita this sum gives the following figures: On school population, \$1.19. On enrollment, \$2.42. On average attendance, \$3.77. The Commissioner of Education has made provision for supplementing the school fund by local taxation. He suggests that a law be passed giving the boards of education of the different counties the right to submit the question of a tax, not to exceed a certain percentage, for the support of the schools in which the spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, to the voters of the county, and that the law be so framed as to permit no one to vote on this question except those who pay tax on a certain amount of property.

The fund thus raised should be added to that derived from the state, to be used together with that fund, for the support of elementary schools for the children of both the white and colored races. He recommends, further, that the proposed law should be framed so as to empower the board of education of any county, at the request of a respectable number of the white citizens of any sub-district of the county, to submit the question of a tax for higher schools for the children of the white race, to the white voters of the sub-district, and that only those white voters be permitted to vote on this question who pay tax on a fixed amount of property; and that the law further provide for submitting the same question, under like conditions and restrictions, to the voters of the colored race, thus putting the very same privileges in the law for the two races.

We commend the argument of Commissioner Orr in support of these recommendations to the careful consideration of the legislature. He but asks for what exists in every other state that has an efficient public school system; and his plan is by far the most conservative and practical one that has come within our knowledge. There certainly can be no harm in trying a plan that cannot be put in force except with the consent of those most deeply interested.

The trustees of the Peabody fund expended \$55,000 in Georgia last year, as follows: Atlanta, \$2,000. Agency for Georgia, \$1,000. Macon, \$1,000. Columbus, \$1,000. Brunswick, \$1,000. Dalton, \$1,000. Atlanta Normal School, \$1,000. 718th Military District, \$1,000. Teachers' Institute, \$1,000. 95th Military District, \$1,000. Brown Institute, \$1,000. Cedar Grove, \$1,000. Liberty County, \$1,000. Laurel Hill, \$1,000.

The tabular statements of the report are very valuable. They show the results attained in each county. The standing of each one is set down in figures of literacy and enrollment, and there is no doubt that the report is one that should be devoted to private elementary schools, and still another to the colleges in the state. The tables themselves constitute a compendium of educational statistics of the state.

We need not say that the public school system is thoroughly endorsed by all manner of people throughout the state, and its maintenance no longer a matter of dispute.

AN EDITORIAL CHARGE.
The appointment of Mr. Howell C. Jackson to a secretaryship in the executive office takes from the Constitution an editor who has served it and its readers faithfully and well over four years. While we congratulate Mr. Jackson on his removal from the executive office, we regret that the Constitution is thus deprived of a man whose labors were required on a morning paper, we deeply regret that we must give him up. Very few know what a conscientious and capable journal he was. He never uttered a job that he did not do to the bottom of it. He never made a promise that he did not fulfill to the best of his opportunities. He was systematic, punctual and thorough. And all through his carefully-prepared articles ran a vein of humor that, if not appreciated at home, was largely read by outside barbarians. His "court-martials" story, last week, had an illustration in New York, and his account of the explosion of a chemical lab at West End appeared in scores of papers. We can not say that we wish our old comrade back to tell that attaches to the production of a newspaper, he deserves better. And we hope he will be as successful in his new duties as he certainly was in his journalistic ones.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.
The trustees of this institution think that changes can be made in the present building that would afford accommodation to one hundred more patients—at an expense of about \$15,000; and they further think that room for more than 700 patients will not be needed for many years. There are now 608 in the asylum. 73 applications for admission of patients were denied during the past year, some of which have since been granted.

The trustees report the completion of the water works. They ask for an appropriation of \$9,000 to replace the buildings destroyed by fire in December, and also of \$27,000 for the building of the asylum in 1877.

Dr. Green's report shows that 100 patients were received during the past year; that 10 were discharged in good mental health; 13 were removed greatly improved; 7 were removed who were improved to a considerable extent; 6 were removed in an unchanged condition; 3 died; and 4 died—leaving on hand December 1, 1876, 608. Of this number of unfortunate 490 are lunatics, 70 idiots and 56 epileptics; 383 are white males, 233 white females, 43 colored males and 45 colored females.

The report of the steward, Mr. John Hammond, shows that the expenses of the institution were \$88,816—a decrease of nearly \$4,000. The daily cost of each patient was \$1.27, and the total cost was \$127,372. This was 30 cents. These figures prove that the asylum was economically managed during the year.

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GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.
AT THE ATLANTA TERN-VEREIN.
TUESDAY, JAN. 30th, 1877.
DINING ROOM, 10, for gentlemen with lady. No tickets will be sold at the door. Tickets will be sold at the door without a group.

PLEASE AND PROFIT.
THE LADIES OF THE CAPITAL CHURCH will open a Bazaar for the purpose of raising funds for the support of the church. The bazaar will be held on Monday, Jan. 22nd, at 2 P.M. in the new Centennial Building, near Railroad Crossing.

Feeding Prisoners.
Bids for feeding the prisoners at the State House for the year 1877, will be received until the 31st day of February next. All bids should specify how much per man per week. Also, will be received for keeping the City Lamps in repair for the present year. All bids must specify how much per lamp, per week, to keep each lamp in thorough repair, as well as to keep the gas well, and at all times clean.

Repairing City Pumps.
Bids for keeping the City Pumps in repair for the present year will be received until the 31st day of February next. Parties bidding the same will state how much per pump, remembering that it is expected that the one receiving the contract will be expected to keep the pumps in full and complete repair, and in good working order, and in no instance will the city allow any extra. It is also expected, and it will be required of the contractor, that he will keep the pumps in full and complete repair, and in no instance will the city allow any extra.

For Sale.
SIX MILES from Atlanta on Railroad boundary the most beautiful and productive farm in the country, containing 160 acres, 30 acres bottom. This farm is level, clear of rock, and has on the best young orchards, and vineyard in the country, and building new, and all cleared. For particulars address C. W. OOKER, at Haverhill, on the place.

Small Dairy Farm.
3 ACRES, and a four room house, four cows, one horse, and wagon, with all the necessary implements, &c., half a mile from Clark's mill, north of Fair Grounds, near Mr. Gray's and Mr. McMillan's. For particulars, apply to Mrs. M. A. Lundy, on the place, or to N. R. POWELL, Real Estate Agent.

Educational.
Norcross High School.
THIS well known institution will be opened for the new term on Monday, Jan. 15th, under the direction of Prof. J. H. Anthony, of the University of Georgia. The school is located in the city of Norcross, and is a well equipped institution in music, and other departments. For particulars, apply to Mr. J. H. Anthony, at Norcross, or to Mr. J. H. Anthony, at Norcross, or to Mr. J. H. Anthony, at Norcross.

Kirkwood High School.
A boarding school for boys. The school is located in the city of Kirkwood, and is a well equipped institution in music, and other departments. For particulars, apply to Mr. J. H. Anthony, at Norcross, or to Mr. J. H. Anthony, at Norcross, or to Mr. J. H. Anthony, at Norcross.

Annanta Classical School.
The school is located in the city of Annanta, and is a well equipped institution in music, and other departments. For particulars, apply to Mr. J. H. Anthony, at Norcross, or to Mr. J. H. Anthony, at Norcross, or to Mr. J. H. Anthony, at Norcross.

Georgia State Grange Fertilizers.
COTTON OPTION WILL BE GIVEN.
Celebrated and Well Known Brands.
Best Fertilizers Ever Sold in Georgia.
Georgia State Grange Fertilizer, Georgia State Grange Acid Phosphate, Georgia State Grange Dissolved Bones, Georgia State Grange Acid Sulphate.

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STANDARD FERTILIZER.
Loading Fertilizer in Georgia!

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Relief for the Afflicted.
DR. RICE'S REMEDY FOR THE AFFLICTED.

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A large and well selected stock of Coatings, Suitings, Trouserings, Cloths and Dressings always on hand. PRICES REDUCED 10 PER CENT. A discount of 10 per cent. to the Clergy.

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A large and well selected stock of Coatings, Suitings, Trouserings, Cloths and Dressings always on hand. PRICES REDUCED 10 PER CENT. A discount of 10 per cent. to the Clergy.

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Prescription Free.

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CHRISTMAS GOODS!!
A. P. STEWART, A. P. WOOD, J. H. PAIN.
Housefurnishing Goods.

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69 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

ed for Divorce.
 Fallon county—Superior Court, 1878.—Thomas J. James vs. A. James—Libel for divorce, 100 service.
 The Court held that the defendant made his home in this county, and that she does not reside in this State, so plaintiff's counsel, ordered that the record be removed to this court, and that the cause be continued to the next term to be removed to another court, and that this rule be published in the Fallon county papers for 30 days. **W. H. PERLIN, Judge.**
 Falla county—Superior Court, 1878.—JAMES vs. JAMES—Libel for divorce, 100 service.

